Introduction

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All human activity takes place in space and time in one way or another, which is consequently reflected in our language. We not only talk about space and time but also cannot but ground our linguistic activity in space and time. Furthermore, space and time are closely, although asymmetrically, related in our experience and we often think and talk about one in terms of the other. Specifically, time is conceived in terms of space far more frequently than the other way round.

The present volume contains a selection of essays that are revised versions of papers presented at the 23rd annual conference of the Croatian Applied Linguistics Society (CALS), entitled Space and Time in Language: Language in Space and Time, which took place from 21 to 23 May 2009 in Osijek. The participants were invited to discuss theoretical and applied linguistics aspects of the relation of space, time and language, such as: space in cognition and language; physical vs. abstract (socio-cultural) vs. virtual space, time in cognition and language; the relation of space and time in language; physical and fictive motion in language; grammar of space; time and linguistic categories, etc. The relation of space, time and language can be discussed from a descriptive (synchronic) point of view, but in the present volume it is also approached from the contrastive, typological, corpus linguistic, and acquisitional and FLT perspective.

As for the arrangement of the essays in this volume, a degree of arbitrariness was unavoidable, but chapters largely follow the perspective taken by the authors on the relation between language, space and time, from the typological to acquisitional perspective on space and time in language, and ending with two papers concerned with language in space and time.

The book opens with a chapter by one of the keynote speakers, Günter Radde (Hamburg), who explores the correspondences between space and time and the motivation of spatial concepts and terms in metaphorical construals of time by looking at different linguistic manifestations of the metaphor TIME IS SPACE in languages of the West and the East, in particular English and the East Asian languages Mandarin Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Southern Min, Thai and Vietnamese. It turns out that, generally, European and East Asian conceptualizations of time tend to differ with respect to the orientation of time-line, and deictic sequences of time. Regarding the former, East Asian languages appear to make more use of vertical conceptions of time than European languages. East Asian vertical times predominantly pertain to periods of bounded units of time such as years and months, where earlier times are conceived of as up and later times as DOWN. Vertical time in English, by contrast, pertains to particular areas: trans-
mission as motion \textbf{down} to the present or the future (\textit{pass down}), and emergence moving \textbf{up} to the present (\textit{coming up}). As far as deictic sequences of time are concerned, East Asian languages make systematic use of EGO-divided sequences separating their head or tail from the rest of the sequence. In European, but apparently not in East Asian languages, speakers variably conceptualize time as round (\textit{round the clock}) or semicircular (\textit{turn twenty}) and even use double-sided EGO-opposed times, as in Italian \textit{domain l’altro} ‘day after tomorrow’ and \textit{l’altroieri} ‘the day before yesterday.’

The chapter by Tanja Gradečak-Erdeljić (Osijek) focuses on the metaphorical background of English verbo-nominal constructions with ‘light’ verbs. The author looks into the effects the conceptual metaphor \textsc{EVENTS ARE THINGS} has in creating the temporal effect generally reserved for \textsc{Aktionsart} meaning of verbal roots and how it is distributed along the spatial organisation of linguistic elements within the construction. The contrastive evidence from Croatian and German points at the universal nature of the metaphor in question, but with certain limitations which are mostly typologically determined.

The chapter by Anuška Štambuk (Split) is an attempt to trace the way in which the basic, spatial meaning of the Croatian lexeme \textit{daleko} (‘far’, ‘far away’) creates in our mind an image schema that motivates cross-domain mappings of multiple different conceptual metaphors. This basic spatial experiential pattern is reflected in metaphors such as \textsc{TIME IS SPACE}, \textsc{VIRTUAL SPACE IS PHYSICAL SPACE}, and a number of variations on these. It is shown how the metaphors in question range from primary metaphors to ever more complex metaphorical patterns semantically extending from the senses such as ‘being distant in time’ to those of ‘daring’, ‘succeeding’, ‘failing’, ‘exceeding’, etc., all of them, however, sharing the preconceptually embodied structure of spatial experience.

Jodi L. Sandford (Perugia) discusses in her chapter how embodiment of \textsc{COLOR}, visually used to process space and depth, is used linguistically to identify figure-ground relations. Color and color change establish fictive motion and locational profiles in any given frame. The Implicit Association Test was used to see how individuals relate the luminance dimension—\textsc{LIGHT} and \textsc{DARK}—of color to a sense of distance and space, \textsc{NEAR} and \textsc{FAR}.

The central aim of the chapter by Daniela Katunar and Krešimir Šojat (Zagreb) is to show that within the morphosemantic field of Croatian verbs of movement it is necessary to provide a link between morphosemantically connected verbs such as \textit{kretati/krenuti} and \textit{skrenuti, iskrenuti, pokrenuti}, as well as to express their relation to the central verbs of the field, since they profile only a certain aspect of their meaning, i.e. they profile different ways of movement through the space. At the same time, it is necessary to detect the metaphorical meanings certain verbs acquire (e.g. \textit{skrenuti}). The paper demonstrates the importance of morphosemantic description and its integration into the existing CroWN (The Croatian WordNet) format.
Marija Brala Vukanović (Rijeka) studies spatial and non-spatial usages of the Croatian preposition *o*, establishing a set of clearly defined semantic parameters. Her corpus study yields somewhat unexpected results regarding the presupposed spatial nature of the preposition in question, putting in the foreground its non-spatial uses. The final six usage categories of *o* are based on semantic parameters based on the type of the verbal activity involving the use of this preposition and on the nature of *figure* and *ground* elements in conceptual schemata. Her conclusions provide access to further intercultural and crosslinguistic research into spatial relationships and how these are evidenced in language.

The chapter by Vesna Deželjin (Zagreb) is a detailed study on spatial deictic elements in Croatian and Italian and the ramifications of different conceptualisation processes regarding deictic centres encoded by adverbials of space, motion verbs, deictic demonstrative adjectives and pronouns, etc. Croatian and Italian native speakers encounter numerous difficulties in using respective linguistic structures as potential translation equivalents, especially in more idiomatic phrases. This is attributed to the asymmetry of the two linguistic systems, the three-member spatial deictic system of Croatian vs. the binary system of Italian.

Barbara Kerovec (Zagreb) elucidates several points of interest regarding contrastive evidence on dynamic spatial relations by studying prepositional phrases in Croatian and semi-postpositional phrases in Turkish. These points serve as a prompt for a more detailed study on the treatment of successive prepositions in Croatian and nominal and prepositional compounds. It is suggested that the motivation for all the noticed phenomena can be found in the interplay of typological features of those two languages with the conceptual manipulation of spatial relationships and motivating factors such as language economy.

Renata Geld and Stela Letica Krevelj (Zagreb) investigate the strategic construal of *up* in particle verb (PV) constructions and test the assumptions that the nature of strategic construal of PVS depends on several factors, such as the type of verb in the composite whole (i.e. *light* and *heavy* verbs), the degree of informativeness of the particle, the level of users' proficiency in L2, and the users' L1. It is suggested that interrelating cognitive (learning) strategies with internal and external factors affecting the process of language acquisition and meaning construal leads to relevant findings that may shed light on the idea of subjectivity of linguistic meaning and inseparability of language from other cognitive processes/abilities, and, ultimately, in a cognitively real picture of both L1 and L2.

Starting from the assumption that expressing spatial relations is one of the basic and starting elements in teaching any second and foreign language, Marica Čilaš Mikulić and Sanda Lucija Udier (Zagreb) look into space, spatiality and spatial relations in Croatian as a second and foreign language. The focus is on the segments of expressing space and spatiality which have proven to be more
demanding in teaching and more difficult in learning. These difficulties, the authors argue, occur due to the differences in how reality and experience are conceptualised in L1 and in L2.

The chapter by Bogdanka Pavelin Lešić (Zagreb) discusses the metaphorization of space in speech and gesture, focusing in particular on the impact of metaphorization on the verbal and non verbal visual aspects, as well as on all parts of speech and syntactic constructions, and does not limit itself only to nominal metaphors. The examples of metaphorization of space are observed using concrete examples of speech gestures occurring in global speech utterances. The chapter clearly illustrates that metaphors are not only found in words but also in gestures during the spoken interaction. The author provides examples of metaphoricity of co-verbal gestures shaped in situ, hic et nunc within the pragmatics of the global, multimodal utterance and the whole discourse. The speaker's gesticulatory space becomes the ground for the spatio-temporal coordinates, as well as for the concretization of abstract notions and their interrelations. The speech gestures seem to illustrate the indivisibility of the outside world spatiality from the abstract cognitive linguistic spatiality.

The chapter by Gabrijela Buljan and Alma Vančura (Osijek) explores mutual association patterns between English denominal verb conversions such as to waltz, to parachute, to foam and the intransitive motion construction (IMC) of the type [S V into]. It is shown that, in addition to the conversions with an inherent motion interpretation outside this construction, there are several types of arguably non-motion conversions which often combine with the IMC in the expression of motion events. The authors propose that some of these verbs, which show a particularly strong affinity to the IMC (gauged by their relative frequency of association), pass muster as verbs of motion.

Goran Schmidt and Marija Omazić (Osijek) conduct a contrastive corpus-based study of time metaphors and metaphorical patterns in English and Croatian, using the material from the British National Corpus and the Croatian National Corpus. The study shows that the time metaphor systems in English and Croatian are very similar, but more mappings were identified for Croatian. However, they can be grouped under the same three abstract-level mappings as in English: TIME IS SPACE, TIME IS A SUBSTANCE, and TIME IS SOMETHING MOVING. The following differences in their distribution have also been recorded: in Croatian, the moving time metaphor is more represented than in English; in English, the time-as-substance metaphor is slightly more represented than in Croatian; and the time-as-space metaphor is the most frequent one in both languages. One striking difference is that in English the most metaphorical patterns of that type instantiate the more specific type TIME IS A POINT IN SPACE (e.g. at the time), while in Croatian the most common subtype is time is a bounded space/container (e.g. u vrijeme).
Jadranka Zlomislić, Vlatka Ivić and Blaženka Šoštarić (Osijek) explore the acquisition of idiomatic expressions dealing with *time* and *space* by Croatian learners of English. A questionnaire, designed to test students’ comprehension of such idioms, allowed the authors to conclude that *time* idioms, which are arguably more universal (*You’ve got to move with the times*), present far less difficulty to non-native speakers regardless of their level of proficiency than culturally-specific expressions dealing with *space* (*e.g.* *It was an Indian summer*). Nevertheless, the significant progress which students make in the culture specific category of *space* after exposure to cultural studies courses allows the authors to argue for the inclusion of cultural studies in foreign language curricula.

Anita Pavić Pintarić (Zadar) in her chapter on temporality in fictive orality, i.e. in literature, investigates how the concept of time is expressed in literary dialogues in selected literary works in Croatian and German. The corpus of selected dialogues is described on morphosyntactic, semantic and stylistic levels, and time expressions are compared across languages, in order to determine which elements of language or temporal markers are used to express the concept of time in fictive orality, whether they are typical of dialects or spoken language use, and whether they are stylistically marked and how.

Aleksandar Kavgić (Belgrade) reports on the results of pilot research into patterns of VP usage in the inaugural speeches of early and contemporary US presidents. From the perspective of historical sociolinguistics, and using a specially devised research methodology, the author establishes notable diachronic differences in time-reference patterns (expressed by VPs) between early and modern US presidential inaugural addresses. The early speeches are found to exhibit, among others, no clear pattern of VP usage regarding temporal reference, while a clear pattern is present in this respect in recent inaugural addresses. This result, as well as other attendant differences, is hypothesised to stem from the contemporary practice of hiring professional speechwriters who adhere to established speech templates, and from the increased formality of the situation due to larger contemporary audiences. Links to concrete historical, political and sociological contexts are suggested as an additional important parameter for future research.

Mirjana Mandić (Belgrade) reports on an analysis of early lexical development of temporal adverbs in Serbian. In particular, the cases of inadequate meaning and overextensions of temporal words in the spontaneous production are discussed. It is argued that the meaning of certain words is acquired gradually in the early child language. Such findings could explain patterns of semantic development, especially in the complex and abstract domain of temporality.

In the chapter on native and foreign places in travel writing Šarolta Godnič Vičič (Portorož) examines place representations, geographical and place references using two corpora comprised of travelogues focusing on Britain and Slovenia and published in the *The Guardian* travel section. The results of the com-
parison using log likelihood statistics suggest that place representations found in
the author’s corpus tend to reinforce the social order of the authors’ and readers’
home country and create space for the development of stereotypes about foreign
places, and often lack the in-depth place representations of a country foreign to
the target audience.

Višnja Pavičić Takač and Vesna Bagarić (Osijek) argue the case for concep-
tualizing language development as a complex phenomenon influenced by a
number of factors of both internal and external nature. This view implies, _inter
alia_, taking into account the role of _context_ in which language learning takes
place. However, context does not mean only the physical space at a given time,
but encompasses a number of variable and dynamic features. While the contex-
tual differences applicable to first and second language learning are obvious, the
image of a second language learner is not as clear. What is more, potential dif-
fences in the learning conditions _within_ one learning context may also affect
second language acquisition. The study reported in this chapter set out to ex-
lore differences in contextual circumstances for English and German within the
same social context. The results imply that the ostensibly same context may be
comprised of diverse strata linked to specific foreign languages which do not
provide identical opportunities for context-related language learning activities.

Renata Fox’s (Opatija) contribution focuses on the role of language as a
natural receptacle of ideology. By exploring the socio-temporal context of two
historically distant instances of public discourse, a medieval motto and a con-
temporary corporate slogan, the author concludes that, although the use of lan-
guage as a medium of ideology remains unchanged throughout time and space,
the scale of its ideology-bearing role has been greatly augmented through the
use of new communication technologies.

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